SUBJECT No. 223.

Frequent changes of text-books in Government schools.

Mr. N. M. Sivalingappa, Kadur Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—The Government are spending large sums of money for the advancement of education. To realise the object of the Government, it is no doubt necessary that the Text-book Committee should choose the best and most suitable books, but at the same time it is not less necessary that such text-books should not be altered too frequently as the people in the rural parts not advanced in education will lose faith in all books. At present the text-books are being changed too frequently. It is requested that this may not be done.

Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao.—The text-books are changed sometimes in the middle of the year.

Reply of Government.—A list may be sent to Government showing the changes in text-books during the last three years.

SUBJECT No. 224.

A syllabus for the education of women.

Messrs. M. Venkatakrishnaiya, Madappa and N. Srikantaiya, Mysore City Municipality; and Moulvi Dervish Peer, Anjuman-i-Himayath Islam, Mysore.

Summary of discussion.—The general education of girls and boys may be the same up to the middle school standard. Then the syllabus for women must be such as to impart to them a knowledge of what is necessary to make them good wives, mothers and house-keepers. In the case of young women who have well-to-do husbands there is no objection to a departure from the syllabus. A small committee of educationists may be appointed to devise such a syllabus.

Reply of Government.—Will be referred to the Inspector-General of Education.

SUBJECT No. 225.

Curricula of studies in the various classes of Anglo-Vernacular schools.

Messrs. M. Venkatakrishnaiya, Mysore City Municipality and K. Sankaranarayana Rao, Nagar Sabha.

Summary of discussion.—(1) History and Geography may be taught in English in the II and III Forms and the students examined in English in those subjects. This will improve the knowledge of students in English. Examining pupils in Kannada, subjects taught in English, is not good.

(2) No examination need be held in the moral and religious works taught in the class, as the students are already examined in so many subjects and on so many occasions every year.

(3) The Kannada Lower Secondary classes may be re-established in all the Anglo-Vernacular schools. At present students who live in towns where there are Anglo-Vernacular schools and are desirous of studying for the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination are much inconvenienced for want of a Kannada Lower Secondary class. The notification of the Inspector-General of Education on this and other matters, No. D. 2, dated 3rd August 1908, may be cancelled.

(4) The obligation to study English as soon as the student passes the Kannada second class may be removed. The rule compels the student to pay school fee from

the third class upwards, as he is to study Englis compulsorily, and thus deprives him of the benefit of fre education, to which he is otherwise entitled if he is t study Kannada only.

(5) English should be taught from the first class instead of the third class, so that the boys may not be too far advanced in age when they pass the Matriculation Examination.

Reply of Government.—(1), (4) and (5) Noted.

(2) No such examination is held.

(3) Specific cases of hardship may be brought to notice.

SUBJECT No. 226.

Better staff for village schools.
(1) Mr. K. Sankarnarayana Rao, Nagar Sabha.

Summary of discussion.—(1) The lower classes should always have a well-qualified staff of teachers.

Matriculates may be given some special training in science and appointed as village schoolmasters. Elementary knowledge of physics, chemistry and physiology may be thus popularised. Some training in agriculture, theoretical and practical, is also essential. Practical agricultural demonstration farms may be attached to each village school for the benefit of the villagers.

(2) Messrs. B. Narasinga Rao, Seringapatam Municipality; M. L. Narasimha Iyengar, Y. S. V. Sabha, Melkote; and Lakshminaranappa, Heggaddevankote Tk.

(2) Only 1st class graduates, or those successful in a competitive examination may be entertained as teachers and not all graduates indiscriminately. Those thus entertained should bind themselves to serve for not less than ten years and be given a minimum salary of Rs. 50 per mensem.

(3) &(4) Messrs. M. Venkatakrishniah, Madappa and N. Srikantiah, Mysore City Municipality, and Linganna, Mandya Taluk.

(3) Trained teachers may be appointed in Taluk and A.-V. Schools for traininig boys for the Primary, Lower Secondary and Teachers' examinations.

(4) Efforts may be made to give Upper Secondary trained teachers to large hobli schools having two or more teachers. An Upper Secondary training class should be opened in the Maharani's College.

Reply of Government.—(1) A question of funds.

(2), (3) and (4) Noted.

SUBJECT No. 227.

Transfer of schoolmasters from the malnad to maidan and *vice versa*.

Mr. S. Sitaramaiya, Shimoga Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—As a rule, schoolmasters in the malnad should, after completion of three years' service, be transferred to the maidan, if they desire it. To induce schoolmasters in the maidan to go to the malnad, a malnad allowance may be given to them, so long as they stay there. This will not only remove the complaints of several helpless schoolmasters in the malnad, but will also improve the condition of the malnad schools.

Reply of Government.—Transfers are freely made when necessary. A general rule is impracticable.